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TWO CENTS.

MASSING AT PASSES

PAR mail subscriptions must be paid in advance es of advertising made known on application.

Transvaalers Preparing to Delay British Advance Northward.

MEAGER NEWS FROM WAR SCENE

Weyler's Reconcentrado System Recommended for Free State.

MANY BOERS GOT AWAY

LONDON, April 23, 2:05 p.m.-The British forces in the Orange Free State are still presumably, following the Boers north-ward, but at this hour there is no word from the most interesting field operations.

A dispatch from Ladysmith under to day's date says there are only small por-ties of Boers in Tintwa Pass, but that some hundreds are guarding Van Roenens and Olivershoek passes. Commandants de Beer and Vannieskerk are in charge and their forces have been so disposed that the whole body can be massed at any pass the British may attempt to force.

A dispatch from De Wets Dorp, dated Friday, April 27, says residents of that place claim the strength of the Boer force which recently evacuated the place was 4.000 men, with six guns, under German

The St. James Gazette this afternoon. dealing with the problem of the treatment of the Free State formers, suggests a re-tival of Gen. Weyler's Caban reconcentrado bystem, "minus the horrible dishonesty of

BRITONS ARE GROWING WEARY. Many Criticisms of Gen. Roberts' Fail-ure to Advance.

An early morning Associated Press dispatch today from London says: In Commandant General Louis Botha the Boers appear to have found a capable successor to Joubert. As the result of his insight and quick decision, it may be assumed now that the retreating commandoes have gotten safely away with the transport. It is true that Lord Roberts' dispatch leaves much unsaid as to the whereabouts of other forces than those of Gen. French

and Gen. Rundle. Nothing is said about the troops of Gens. Brabant, Pole-Carew, Hart and Chermside, but the indications from Aliwai North show that several small andoes are still hovering in the vicinlty of Springfield, causing a certain amount of danger, and the advices from De Wets Dorp, outlining the duties of Gen. Cherm-side, justify the conclusion that it will still be necessary to employ a considerable body of troops to keep the Free State clear of Recess position is that the Boers, who began

heir raid a month ago by compelling Col. Broadwood to retire on Bloemfontein, have low gotten safely away to the northward. practically without loss, but with the advantage of seven British guns, together with a hundred prisoners captured.

Meanwhile the advance to Pretorla has not begun. Small wonder is it that muffled complaints and criticisms are beginning

to be heard here and there against Lord Roberts. Two-thirds of his entire force have been employed in effecting this small satisfaction, and the probability is that the whole force must be again concentrated on

whole force must be again concentrated on Bloemfontein before the main advance begins. As similar raids on the British communications are likely to be repeated, it is evidently ttill a far cry to Pretoria.

The significance of Gen. Hunter's division going to Kimberley, where mounted troops are also arriving daily, is now said to be a serious attempt to deal with the strong Boer forces on the Vaal river, now threatening to retake Barkly, and then an endeavor to relieve Mafeking. It will be borne in mind that Gen. Hunter paid a hurried deavor to relieve Mafeking. It will be borne in mind that Gen. Hunter paid a hurried visit to Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein.

A temperary railway bridge has just been completed at Bethulie, where hitherto railway trucks had been transferred over the wagon bridge. This will greatly facilitate getting stores up to Bloemfortein stores up to Bloemfortein.

wag in bridge. This will greatly facilitate getting stores up to Bloemfontein.

Mr. Pooliney Bigelew, discussing the treatment of South African rebels, says that the wisdom of the United States government in not punishing the confederates after th war of secession has borne good fruit, an he suggests that a similar result would fol low a similar liberal policy in South Africa

WILL PREVENT LANDING.

Canadian Vessel Cannot Put Passen

VANCOUVER, B. C. April 28.—Two United States revenue officers from Port-land, Oreg., left here yesterday to look after the Canadian steamer Alpha, which sailed from Vancouver three weeks ago, with passengers, freight and United States mails for Nome. The Alpha cleared for St. Michael's, but it is said the harbor there is unapproachable on account of ice, and it is believed she will attempt to land at Nome. The revenue agents are said to carry instructions not to permit a landing of passengers, freight or mail to be made at me under any circumstances

Nome under any circumstances.

The announcement came as a thunderbolt to the local owners of the Alpha, one of whom. Samuel Brabor, returned today from Washington, where he is said to have arranged with the Secretary of the Treasury for the vessel, although British, to hereafter carry the mails, passengers and freight direct to Nome, provided she clears from Seattle instead of Vancouver.

CHICAGO OFFICIAL ARRESTED. Charged With Manipulating Tax Re-

CHICAGO, April 28.-Edward Blair, former employe for years in the offices of the county treasurer and county clerk, was arrested last night, charged with manipulating tax receipts and tax records which may involve losses to the county and property owners aggregating thousands

The grand jury returned indictments unst Blair and a companion known as irnes," and officers are now looking for latter.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS. Flight of Postmaster Pierson of Bridgeton, N. J.

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 28.-This place is considerably stirred up today over the discovery that Postmaster Charles H. Pierson is short \$3.100 in his accounts and has ded. Speculation in Philadelphia is believed to have caused Pierson's downfall, as he frequently visited that city and has been pondent since the recent fall in the stock market. Pierson's bondsmen met to-day and appointed one of their number. Howard S. Carll, temporary postmaster, until an appointment is made at Washing-ton, and they will make good the shortage. Pierson is a democrat, having been ap-pointed by President Cleveland.

Will Accept Chancellorship. NEW YORK, April 28.-William J. Magi of Elizabeth, chief justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, said today that I had decided to accept the appointment of chancellor offered to him by Governor Voorhees Thursday. Justice Magie said he would officially notify the governor of his acceptance Monday acceptance Monday.

LIEUT. GOV.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

The Republican Party in the State of

New York is in Excellent Condition.

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, who may be the republican candidate for Vice President if the nomination goes to New York, is at the Arlington. He is in Washington to attend the Gridiron dinner, not on a political mission. Governor Woodruff has a round, smooth-shaven face and a frank, hearty manner which leads people to speak of him as a very young man, but he is an older man than W. J. Bryan, who will be the democratic candidate for President, being forty-two years old, and has twice been elected lieutenant governor of the empire state. He is a man of unusually attractive manners, a good talker, showing an intimate acquaintance with public affairs and a very shrewd insight into poli-

In talking with a Star reporter today he was careful to avoid booming himself for was careful to avoid booming himself for the vice presidency, though he made no effort to conceal the fact that his ambition looked in the direction of that honor. The only public reference he would make to the vice presidency was an expression of the opinion that the selection of a candidate would be made with a view to the best interests of the party, not through purely personal considerations.

Gov. Roosevelt, he said, had made a remarkably good governor and would make a strong candidate for re-election, being sure to carry the state. The republican organization in the state, he said, was in excellent condition. Under the leadership of Mr. Platt there was perfect accord, and the ad-

Platt there was perfect accord, and the ad-ministration of Gov. Roosevelt was strong, nmanding the respect and confidence of people. The party was well represented the United States Senate, the organizain the United States Senate, the organization at home had the sympathy and confidence of the independent element in politics,
and the influence of good leadership was
felt by the party throughout the state.
The only danger to the republicans in New
York state, he said, was found in the
power of Tammany in New York city, having, as it now has, the entire machinery of
local government over one-half the population of the state. He did not see how the
republicans could be in better condition
than they are in the state, perfect harmony
prevailing among all elements. prevailing among all elements.

QUAY NOT PLANNING REVENGE. Realizes That the Time is Not Now Propitious.

The idea that Quay may be guilty of some obvious and palpable act of revenge upon Hanna or the administration is not based on mature reflection. Quay is altogether too shrewd for that. To make his resent-ment apparent would defeat any vindictive end he might have in view. Moreover, his own hopes for the future must depend upon the faith his followers have in his retention of power, though retired to private life. If he were to have an open fight with the administration, or even if he should confess to the belief that the administration had a desire to turn him down, the spirit of selfpreservation would probably influence many who now do his bidding to shift over to the side of the administration if they had to make choice, an issue being raised. When he has fallen so low that the administration does not fear to give him a kick, and he confesses to the affront, it is believed that the last remnant of his power will be gone. He is shrewd enough to know this and he is not likely to openly make an issue with the administration on account of the action of Hanna, in common with a number of other senators in both parties, in opposing

other senators in both parties, in opposing his being given a seat in the Senate in vio-lation of the Constitution. It is apparent, therefore, that there is no plan on the part of Quay and his friends to "get even" with Hanna by defeating the shipping bill or any other legislation Han-na may want. This would be altogether too direct and obvious for Quay's purposes. That he harbors a purpose of revenge is no doubted, but he is not now in a position to gratify the sentiment. When the time comes he will probably endeavor to get his satishe will probably endeavor to get his satisfaction out of Hanna in some remote and unexpected way. For the time being his only hope is in appearing to be a most loyal and active partisan. It is not believed that the interests that have been behind Quay will stand by him when his influence in national affairs is gone. It is apparent to many that he has already lost that influence, and that the interests that have heretofore found him a serviceable ally will not be long in finding it out. Few people in public life at Washington expect to see him lgure again in national affairs, and it is ferred that his machine will not be no rful enough to retain for him a hold or he state after ceasing to be a nationa

HIS ARREST ORDERED.

Lieut. Hazzard of the Army, Who Dis-appeared, is Wanted.

Orders have been issued by the War Department for the arrest of Lieut. H. C. Hazzard, a graduate of West Point and as officer of the 1st Artillery, on a charge of absence without leave. The orders were transmitted yesterday by Gen. Merritt from Governor's Island to the army posts throughout the country.

Lieut, Hazzard disappeared from Key West, Fla., on February 26, where he had been stationed since the latter part of last year. It is charged that he deserted his wife and fled with another woman. Since then nothing has been heard of him.

Lieut. Hazzard is about twenty-eight years old. He entered West Point from Pottsville, Pa., in 1889 and was graduated in 1803. Two years later he returned to accept the rank of military adjutant, which he held until August 12, 1899. Meanwhile he had contracted what his friends considred an unfortunate marriage. He was sent o Key West as an officer of the 1st Ar-illery in September, 1800. Gen Merritt is of tillery in September, 1899. Gen Merritt is of opinion that Hazzard has gone abroad. He said that the lieutenant was considered an unusually efficient officer. Unless he returns within three months from the date of his disappearance he will be branded as a deserter and his name taken from the army sails?

ADMIRAL WATSON'S RETURN.

He Cables the Itinerary of the Balti-

more. Admiral Watson has cabled the Navy Department from Manila the Rinerary to govern the flagship Baltimore on her return voyage to the United States. Leaving Ma nila early in May, the Baltimore will proceed in order to Kobe, Japan; Nagasaki Hong Kong and Singapore, arriving at the next stops will be at Colombo, Ceylon, Aden and Port Said, which last named point will be reached about July 1. The ship will then proceed in order to Gibraltar and to Havre, where a stop will be made to to Havre, where a stop will be made to afford the personnel of the ship an opportunity to visit the exposition at Paris. The Baltimore will reach Gravesend, England, about August 1; thence she will go to Christiania, Norway; Greenock, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland. She will head from Belfast directly across the Atlantic, reaching New York October 1 next.

The Scindia is also coming home from Manila by the Suez route. She is timed to reach Port Said on the 29th of June and is due at Norfolk about a month later.

The President Considering Territorial Officers for Hawaii.

LARGE NUMBER OF CALLERS TODAY

Senator Sullivan Wants a Woman Given a Post Office.

SOME OTHER VISITORS

President McKinley received a large number of visitors today. Senator Cullom, ac-companied by W. O. Smith, ex-attorney general of Hawaii, was among the first. and Mr. Smith had a conference of some length as to the operations of the bill re cently passed by Congress making a terri tory of Haweli. The bill is to become law forty-five days from the time it is signed by the President. This gives the President time to select a goodly number of territorial officers, including a governor. The bill had not been signed at noon today. but the President is expected to append his signature during the day. The bill provides for the usual number of territorial officers-a governor, secretary of state, three supreme court judges, five circuit judges, one United States judge, a marshal, district attorney, collectors of the ports, etc. Practically all of this patronage

ports, etc. Practically all of this patronage will be distributed among Hawaiians.

The President is devoting some attention to the selection of the various officials of the new government who are subject to executive appointment. It is the intention to make these appointments very soon in order that there may be no delay in the inauguration of the new government, and to secure speedy relief from the serious embarrassments of the present anomalous condition of affairs. lition of affairs.

The Hawaiian contingent in Washington has not been behindhand in suggesting suitable material to the President for his consideration in this connection. Particularly in the case of the governorship have there been urgent representations. There are no less than four candidates in the field for that office. The name of President Dole leads the list: Harold Sewell, late United States minister to Honolulu, and now United States minister to Honolulu, and now United States agent in the islands, is making a persistent canvass, and there are two persons of Hawaiian birth, prominent in the affairs of the islands, whose names are also under consideration. There is ground for the belief that of all these candidates President Dole is looked upon most favorably, the President inclining to the view that, by making such an appointment, he would not only recognize the principle of home rule, but would also make sultable recognition of the long-continued and effective efforts of Samford B. Dole to secure the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The Hawaiian contingent in Washington

The Exposition at St. Louis.

The big delegation of Missourians in Washington in the interest of an appropriation for a world's fair at St. Louis in 1903 visited the White House this morning for a friendly call on the President. Secretary Hitchcock and Representatives Joy and Pearce accompanied the delegation, which included among its members ex-Governor Francis and ex-Representative Seth Cobb. Ex-Governor Francis told the President that St. Louis was preparing to celebrate the centennial of the greatest expansion the country had ever known—the accession to the Union of the territory involved in the Louisiana purchase in 1803. Louisiana purchase in 1803.

The President assured the delegation that the undertaking had his sympathy and best wishes.

Invited to California. J. C. Needham of California extended the President an invitation to become a membig camping expedition going to Mount Whitney and Sequoi National Park in July. The board of trade of Visalia, Cal., will have charge of the expedition. The President was not able to accept the invitation. He may go to California in the summer, but he can never safely go where he is not in touch by telegraph with Wash ington. He cannot, therefore, enjoy trips to the mountains away from telegraphic communication with the world.

A Mississippi Post Office.

Senator Sullivan of Mississippi saw the President to recommend the nomination of Mrs. E. S. Pierce as postmistress at Oxford, Miss. The position of postmaster at Oxford was recently made vacant by the death of the postmaster. It is thought Mrs. Pierce will be appointed.

Representative Brosins saw the President in behalf of a constituent who wants a

place in Porto Rico.

Senator Morgan talked with the President about an Alabama appointment and received the congratulations of the chief ex-

Senator Hawley saw the President about n appointment. So did Senators Scott and Other callers were Senators Lodge and

Carter, Representatives Grosvenor, Wads-worth, Curtis and Tawney, ex-Senators Manderson and Dorsey. Secretaries Hay and Root conferred with

Philippine Commission's Report. Colonel Charles Denby, the member of the old Philippine commission who has remained in Washington to complete the work of the commission, saw the President oday, and reported that all the matter will constitute the report is now in ands of the printer, and the most of will be ready to submit to the Senate within a short time, thereby ending the work of the commission.

work of the commission.

A second volume of the commission's report, with a number of important maps, is yet to be made public. This second volume contains the matter upon which the commission's report was based. It contains much testimony, translations, etc. Colonel Denby remained here to prepare the translations, read the proofs and supervise the last work. Having completed all this Colonel Denby will leave Monday for the west.

the west.
"I think I've served the government long enough," he said. "On May 1 I will have been in government service fifteen years. I was appointed minister to China by President Cleveland May 1, 1885, remaining there through three administrations and part of President McKinley's. Then I was appointed on this commission. I've had enough, and that's why I didn't want to go back to the Philippines with the new commission now on its way there."

Today's Nominations. The President today sent the following

ominations to the Senate: Army-Promotion (regulars)-Second Lieut, L. Price, 6th Infantry, to be a first lieutenant.

Promotion (volunteers)—Second Lieutenant Arthur N. Pickel, 39th Infantry, to be first

Arthur N. Pickei, 39th Infantry, to be first lieuteham.

Appointments in the volunteer army:
11th Cavalry—To be second lieutenants, First Sergeant Geo. Sutherland, Troop M;
First Sergeant Edward S. Luthi, Troop C.
27th Infantry—First Sergeant Thomas W.
Gunn, Company K. to be second lieutenant.
39th Infantry—To be second lieutenants:
Battalion Sergeant Major Henry R. Casey,
Sergeant Major Archer W. Davis.

For Mending Post Office Skylights. The House committee on appropriations has received from the Postmaster General an estimate of \$1.318 to pay E. J. Hulse for repairs to the skylights of the city post office at Washington.

WOODRUFF AT THE WHITE HOUSE NO REPLY FROM THE PORTE USE OF THE TROOPS GOVERNOR TAYLOR'S PLANS TEXAS IS FLOODED

IMPRESSION IN CONSTANTINOPLE THAT IT WIL BE NEGATIVE.

A Display of Force May Be Necessary to Compel the Sultan to Settle. .

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, April 27 .-The United States legation has not yet received the porte's answer to the note handed to Tewfile Pasha, the Turkish foreign minister, by the American charge d'affaires regarding the indemnity claims and the impression is gaining ground that the reply will be in the negative, or even that no reply will be made. The latter alternative, however, seems to be unlikely. The general opinion is that without a disof force the porte certainly will not pay the claims, because it wishes to show the Moslem world that it only yields to force.

It is not considered here that a simple rupture of diplomatic relations will render the porte easier to deal with, but a rupture of formal relations is not thought neces-

of formal relations is not thought necessary, as the sending of a warship to a Mediterranean port would suffice to obtain a settlement of the matter in less than twenty-four hours.

The same proposition for a settlement of the indemnity question by an order for a warship, in the price of which the indemnity should be included, that has been suggested as a means of affording Turkey a way out of the difficulty without humiliation, was formerly made to France and Italy, but M. Constant and Signor Parsa rejected the proposal.

The newspaper criticisms and comments upon the attitude of Turkey in this affair are causing great irritation at the Yildiz Kiosk.

No Disposition to Intervene. The United States government has no received the slightest intimation from any European nation of a disposition on its part to interfere in any manner in the present dispute between the United States and Turkey over the American indemnity claims. It may also be stated on the best authority that none of the representatives of the European powers in Washington

has requested the State Department to de-liver itself of any explanation of its inten-

has requested the State Department to deliver itself of any explanation of its intention affecting Turkey.

Thus it appears that up to this point at least the United States government has been left to deal with a free hand with Turkey, and notwithstanding covert insinuations to the contrary effect in some sections of the European press our government does not anticipate any interference by third parties in this matter so long as our claims are confined to their present perfectly legitimate basis.

All that can be stated by authority respecting Mr. Griscom's course at Constantinople is contained in the general declaration that he is pursuing instructions to insist to the Turkish government upon a redemption of its promise to pay the Americals decline to intimate what steps will be resorted to in case Mr. Griscom's request is denied. They prefer to believe that being a just demain it will meet with success. The phase to be feared is procrastingation on the pair of the Turkish government—something harder to meat than an unqualified refusal to pay. It is understood that Mr. Griscom's shaping his representations to the porte with special reference to the avoidance of this pitfall.

TURKEY'S EXCLUSION OF PORK.

The Order is Seventeen Years Old, but Was Only Recently Enforced.

It appears from a recent report received at the State Department from Consul General Dickinson, at Constantinople, that the order prohibiting the admission of pork products from the United States into Turkey is not one of recent enactment, but was made about seventeen years ago al. though only of late have efforts been made for its strict enforcement. Consul Dickinson also tells of the strenuous efforts on the part of himself and Minister Straus to have the order repealed, which have not met with any success, the porte, in fact, giving notice that the order would here-

after be rigidly enforced.

During some six months past the consul has secured the admission of several consignments of American hams, bacon and other pork products at Constantinople, but nsignments during this period have een refused admittance at Smyrna and Beirut, one shipment spoiling at Smyrns while the question of admission was being

liscussed by the porte.

Consul Dickinson further states that Consul Dickinson further states that a very large part of the pork products that come into Turkey, it is understood, is American, but the shipments come by way of Hamburg, Liverpool and other large European cities, thus veiling the appearance of direct exportation from the United States, and are admitted without question.

COL. VOLKMAR RETIRED.

Declared to Be Permanently Incapac

Col. William J. Volkmar of the adjutant general's department, who for several nonths past has been stationed at Chicago as adjutant general of the department of the lakes, was today placed on the retired list of the army. This action was based on the report of an army retiring board, of which Gen. J. F. Wade was president, convened for the examination of Col. Volkmar The board reported that that officer was permanently incapacitated for active service by reason of tuberculosis of the lungs It was found that such incapacity was incident to the service and originated in the

Col. Volkmar was stationed in Washing on for many years and is one of the best known officers of the army. He entered the service as a sergeant of a Pennsylvania volunteer regiment during the war of the rebellion, and subsequently was graduated at the Military Academy. His first comnissioned service was in the cavalry arm where he rose to the grade of captain. H was appointed to the adjutant general's de partment in March, 1885. His retiremen will result in the promotion of Lieut. Col.
John C. Gilmore to the rank of colonel and
Maj. H. O. S. Heistand to the rank of

MAY BE CONFIRMED MONDAY.

Favorable Report Ordered on the Commissioners' Nontactions.

The Senate committee on the District of Columbia has ordered a favorable repor on the nominations of Messrs. Macfarland and Ross to be District Commissioners. This report would have been made to the Senate this afternoon had it not been for the early adjournment of that body on account of the lack of a quorum. It was expected that an executive session would be held, in which event the nominations would doubtless have been confirmed promptly. The nominations will probably be confirmed Monday after-

Engine House for Congress Heights. The Senate today passed Senate bill 3018, ppropriating \$20,000 for the erection of a suitable engine house and for the purchase of a chemical engine, provided a suitable parcel of ground satisfactory to the Com-missioners be donated as a site for this building before the appropriation becomes available. The engine house is to be erected at Congress Heights.

Gen. Merriam Tells About Conditions in Idaho.

APPEARS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

uties.

AID TO THE CIVIL POWER

The examination of Gen. Merriam was continued at the Coeur d'Alene investigation before the military committee of the House today. He explained in detail his instructions. In a telegram, Secretary Alger May 31, had referred to Gen. Merriam's "original instructions." Gen. Merriam tes-tified that he had never received any "original instructions" beyond the direction to proceed to Idaho to put down the insurrection. He had applied to the departmen twice for these "original instructions," but they had not been furnished, and he had come to the conclusion that Secretary Alger was in error.

Regarding the incident of the pump men Regarding the incident of the pump men at the Tiger and Poor Man mine, he said Gov. Steunenberg had asked what could be done to save the mine in case the men declined to take out permits. He had replied that he did not feel competent to advise. He knew that to have allowed the mine to be filled up with water would have destroyed it as effectively as to have blown it up with dynamite.

Declaring Martial Law

Attorney Robertson conducted the cross examination of Gen. Merriam. In reply to a series of questions Gen. Merriam testified that martial law was declared by the governor of Idaho, upon whose request the United States troops were furnished, and United States troops were furnished, and that the section of the Revised Statutes requiring the President to proclaim a state of insurrection did not apply. Some of the federal troops, he testified, were in Idaho and some on their way there before martial law was declared. Before martial law was declared, May 3, he telegraphed (May 2) to the War Department that he would exercise martial law if action was not disapproved by the department. proved by the department.
"Was that your intention?" asked Mr

"Was that your intention?" asked Mr. Robertson.
"It was," replied Gen. Merriam. "But it was not exercised. It was my intention to scrutinize travel outward-bound from the scene of the trouble. The governor proclaimed martial law on May 3."

Up to the time of his arrival 128 arrests had been made. Mr. Robertson sought to gain an admission that some of these arrests were made prior to the governor's proclamation, but Gen. Merriam denied this emphatically, producing his telegram to show that when he ordered the arrests he stated martial law was declared. When he had directed that arrests should be made by deputies he had not conceded that troops could not have made arrests directly, without warrants, under martial law.

Holding Prisoners Without Examina-

Holding Prisoners Without Examina-"Do you think that under the condition

that obtained in the Coeur d'Alene it was proper and reasonable to hold prisoners from four to six months without examina-

"I am not prepared to answer 'no," plied Gen. Merriam. "I do not know all the attending conditions and circum-

Q. "Did you take any means of examina-tion or otherwise to determine the inno-cence of the prisoners for your own infor-mation or that of the President of the United States?"

A. "I did not."
Q. "Did you take any means to deep ou take any means to deter mine their probable innocence?"

A. "No, further than to urge preliminary

A. "No, further than to urge pressure examinations by the civil authorities." Q. "You convened no military ry those prisoners?" open."
Q. "You took no pains to determine whether information had been lodged against the men arrested?"
A. "I did not."
Q. "You the men arrested?"

A. 'I did not.'
Q. "You then lent soldiers to deputtes
who made arrests?"
A. "I did not. I sent soldiers to protect
deputtes and to receive and safeguard pris-

"Do you think there can be civil offiunder martial law?"
"I do, emphatically."
"Deputies exercising the functions of

ary officers?"
"Yes, under the direction of the gov-A. "Yes, under the direction of the governor."

General Merriam, in response to a ques ion as to whether he now conside people of Shoshone county capable of self government, said he was not in possession of sufficient information to give an opin

ion.
Without completing the cross-examination of Gen. Merriam, the committee adjourned

FORT MONROE ARTILLERY SCHOOL Gen. Miles Issues an Order Providing for Its Re-Establishment.

Maj. Gen. Miles today issued the follow ing order in regard to the re-establishmen of an artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va. "By direction of the Secretary of War the following batteries of artillery are designated for station at Fort Monroe, Va. for duty at the Artillery School, in addition to Battery B, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Battery G, 4th U. S. Artillery, already there:

"Battery G, 1st U. S. Artillery, from Fort San Jacinto, Texas; Battery N. 3d U. S. Ar San Jacinto, lexas; Battery N., 50 U. S. Ar-tillery, from Alcatraz Island, California; Battery N., 5th U. S. Artillery, from Fort Hamilton, New York; Battery M., 6th U. S. Artillery, from the Philippine Islands, and Battery B., 7th U. S. Artillery, from Fort Terry, New York.

Terry, New York.

"Commanding generals of departments where these batteries are now stationed will make the necessary arrangements for their transfer to Fort Monroe so as to arrive there on or about July 1, 1900, and will by concert of action arrange for details of movements, reporting hours of departure and arrival and strength of commands by telegraph to the adjutant general of the army.

rmy. "Department commanders will also make arrangements to replace these batteries their present stations should it become i

essary.
"Private soldiers of Battery at the end of the Children will be permitted to return to the United States, if they so desire; and privates with States, if they so desire; and privates will be transferred by the regiment. mental commander to batteries serving in the Philippine Is'ands.
"The quartermaster's department will furthe Philippine Is:ands.

"The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, the subsistence department suitable travel rations and the medical department proper medical attendance and supplies."

Changes on the Puritan

The naval board of construction has a last taken up the report of the work re-quired on the Puritan, now at Annapolis which has been pending since October, 1898. The changes authorized on the vessel win The changes authorized on the vessel win-involve an expenditure of about \$100,000, the principal changes being improvements in the system of ventilation and the adop-tion of electricity instead of steam in the operation of the blowers. The work will be done at the Norfolk navy yard, where the Puritan will be taken early in July.

HE WILL SOON GO TO KENTUCKY TO STAND A TRIAL.

Expects the Prosecution Will Attempt to Connect Him With Goebel's Marder.

W. S. Taylor, the republican governor of Kentucky, spent a few minutes with Pres-ident McKinley today. Gov. Taylor has steadily refused to talk for publication, as he does not desire to complicate a serious situation or to be misquoted. To his friends, however, he has not maintained a strict reserve, and his views as to the Kenucky outlook are pretty well known. It is understood today that Gov. Taylor intends to leave for Kentucky in a few

days. He and his friends expect that he will be arrested soon, if not immediately, after reaching Kentucky, and his friends declare that the country can be prepared for one of the most venomous persecu-

"for one of the most venomous persecutions of a public man ever known."
Governor Taylor will remain here until Monday to listen to the arguments to be made in the Supreme Court of the United States involving the governorship of Kentucky. He does not expect the court to give an immediate indication of its decision, and he, therefore, will not stay here until the court acts. He does not intend to remain away, and be placed in the position of having a requisition hunting him around the country. He means to go back and fight the prosecution of the indictment charging him with being an accessory to the murder of William Goebel.

Idea of Vigorous Prosecution. Idea of Vigorous Prosecution.

Governor Taylor and the republicans de-

clare that the prosecution of Governor Taylor will be conducted with the utmost vigor, and that the democrats will leave nothing undone to criminally convict him nothing undone to criminally convict him of complicity in the murder of Goebel. These Kentuckians look at the whole matter politically. "Yes," declared a man in Governor Taylor's confidence today, "the democrats will probably try to refuse Governor Taylor bail. He could give bond in the sum of \$1,000,000, but they want to humiliate him. He will be in the hands of a partisan judge from the time of his arrest until the end of the case. He will be handled by democratic officials and a partisan jury will be packed for his trial. The people here little understand the meaning of all this. Under the cloak of the law the gravest violations of civil liberty and personal rights are being committed, and will continue to be committed. Gov. Taylor has no fear of justice, but he will never get that in Kentucky."

It is declared that Gov. Taylor's arrest will necessitate his conviction or bring about the destruction of democratic claims and prospects in Kentucky. If the prosecution fails to convict him persecution will be clearly shown and political retribution will follow. The democrats, it is asserted, know this and will more strenuously seek to secure a conviction. This is Gov. Taylor's view of the case. He does not know, his friends declare, what kind of testimony has been procured against him. of complicity in the murder of Goebel.

Possible Arrangements for Conviction

He realizes that sane men would not have undertaken the prosecution of an official so high in his state and party unless they had what they thought were grounds for conviction, or rather arrangements for conviction. Gov. Taylor does not believe conviction. Gov. Taylor does not believe that the effort is simply to bring out enough testimony to cause gossips to declare that there must be something in the matter, thereby smirching the name of Gov. Taylor and doing harm to his party. He thinks that if the democrats fail to convict him they will be doomed politically and in the eyes of the public all over the country. He gives expression to this ylew when talked to, and therefore realizes what he has to face on his return. If Gov. Taylor is unseated it is said he will be renominated by the republicans for governor. That is the only course open to them. The democrats will probably nominate Beckham, and the fight will be made over. Gov. Taylor's friends expect to see the curious spectacle of a man under indetermining the service of the s to see the curious spectacle of a man un der indictment for murder, and possibly in jail, being nominated for governor trong party.

THE PORTO RICAN TARIFF.

Hanna and His Supporters Force Republican Indorsement. Mr. Hanna and his supporters have resolved to face it out with reference to the Porto Rican tariff issue. As has already been shown, wherever their influence is strong enough to force it through they intend to have republican state conventions specifically indorse the Porto Rican tariff, and it is proposed to make a strong indorse-ment of it in the national platform to be adopted at Philadelphia in June.

TO PROTECT OUR INTERESTS. The Machins and the Philadelphia in Southern Waters.

Orders were sent today by cable to the Machias at San Juan, Porto Rico, to proceed to Chiriqui bay and Port Limon. She is to take the place in caring for American interests in that section of the cruiser Detroit, which sailed Thursday for Key West. The Philadelphia, on the west coast of Central America, has dropped down to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, close to the Colombian boundary, so that on the whole there is now ample naval protection for American interests in Colombia, so far as concerns the revolutionary movement in the north of that country.

VACANT LIEUTENANCIES. Over a Hundred Places Waiting for

There are at present about 115 vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant in the army, distributed among the three arms as follows: In the infantry, 68; in the cavalry, 27. and in the artillery, 15. Boards have been detailed in the various military de partments to conduct the examinations of non-commissioned officers of the regular service who may wish to enter the com petition for commissions. Preference will, petition for commissions. Frederice wan of course, be given to this year's gradu ates of the Military Academy, but after these appointments are made there will still be open for the non-commissioned staf and civilian candidates sixty-five or sev-enty commissions. In making these latte enty commissions. In making these latte appointments the President will probable be strongly influenced by the military rec

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL

Estimates for the Various Departments Sent to the House. The estimates for the general deficiencies in the public service, which will be included in the general deficiency appropriation bill, were transmitted to the House today. The are included under the following heads: State Department, \$87,006; Treasury Department, \$543,258; District of Columbia, \$77,332; War Department, \$38; Navy Department, \$6,306; Interior Department, \$9,404; Department of Justice, \$151,168; Post Office Department, \$2,560,763.

New Inspectors of Buildings.

Mr. Jenkins has introduced a bill in th House (H. R. 11080) providing that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be authorized to appoint three assistant inspectors of buildings, in addition to the number now authorized by law, compensation shall be \$1,200 per each.

ful perusal.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Whether or not you wish

to buy anything the advertising columns of The Star. amply repay the most care-

Heavy Rains Cause Wide Disaster . and Deaths.

FEARS OF WORST YET TO COME

The Freshet of Last July Will Probably Re Repeated.

DETAILS OF DAMAGE DONE

GALVESTON, Texas, April 28-Many streets here are flooded from curb to curb today, owing to the tremendous rains last night. A hail storm later shattered many windows and wrecked greenhouses. The

whole state is water-soaked. Three boys were caught in last night's storm, while rowing in Galveston bay, and are believed to have been drowned. Another storm to last two days is at noon predicted by the government weather

ureau. The Brazos valley is expected to be flooded from Waco to the gulf.

The water at Sealey is now up to the highest point reported in the great flood of last

Rising of the Rivers.

show no signs of receding. On the contrary, most of the Texas rivers are rising. A Fort Worth telegram at 10 a.m. said the Trinity

DALLAS, Texas, April 28.-The floods

river had overflowed, doing much property damage. The people are alarmed for the safety of the water works, which are seri-ously threatened. A nine-foot rise is sweep-ing down from the head waters of the Trin-ity. This will cause a big overflow in the vicinity of Dallag and Fort Worth by toe night. One-Half the State Isplated. A bulletin from Waco at 10:30 e'clock said the list of dead there will reach from

egraph lines of both companies are gone south of Waco, isolating more than one half of the state. Railroad movements are suspended south Rairoad movements are suspended south of Dallas on almost every line in the state. The loss by flood and hurricane since yesterday morning is estimated to reach three to five million dollars, including damage to railroads and crops. The damage to railroads is immense in Hill, McLennan, Williamson, Bell, Colorado, Bastrop and adjoining counties.

ten to fifteen persons. The property dam-

age in Waco will exceed \$150,000. The tel-

inmson. Bell, Colorado, Bastrop and adjoining counties.

The telegraph companies have large forces of linemen out trying to make repairs. The few reports received from southern and central Texas state that great destruction has occurred.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF ROOF. Two Killer and Eleven Injured at Burmingham, Ala

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 28.-By the

ollapse of the framework of the main

filding of the Diramick Pipe and Foundry

Company, in the course of erection at North Birmingham, this morning, two men are dead and eleven are injured, at least two of whom will die. Dead-James McWhorter and David White. Injured-William McWhorter, head crush-

probably die; Homer Brown, K. P. Walker, John Oliver, W. H. Allen, J. O. Beck, Geo. Siler, W. B. Wynn, J. A. Rolph and John Sharpe.

The building was 300 feet long and 100 feet wide. While an immense beam was being placed in position on the roof thirty. feet above the ground, it fell, and striking

d and internally injured, will die; D. O. Pas

tillo, fractured jaw and concussion of back.

the next beam, knocked it down. The sec-ond beam knocked down the third, and so on until twenty-six beams had fallen, caus-ing a general collapse of the structure, PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Requested to Use His Influence to Stop South African War. CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 28.-A come mittee claiming to represent 100 German societies in this city and 90,000 persons of German extraction has forwarded to Prestdent McKinley a petition asking him to use his influence to stop the war in South Afri The President is requested to tender good offices of this government to both British and the Boers to secure a cessa-

tion of hostilities under the provisions of the peace agreement reached at The Hague ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

Dr. Whitman and Other Leading Churchmen Contribute to Proceeding NEW YORK, April 28.-Bishop Hendrik of the Methodist Episcopal Church South opened the devotional exercises of the cumenical conference today at Carnegie Hall. At 10 o'clock the principal meeting of the day began, at which the general subject "Students and Other Young People" was considered.

Prof. J. Ross Stevenson and H. C. Duncan both spoke on the topic "The Achievements. Present Position and Significance of Missionary Movements Among Students Throughout the World." The Rev. Dr. Throughout the World." The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, president of Union Theological Seminary, read a lengthy paper on "The Young Men of the Future Ministry, How to Fire Them With the Missionary Passion and Make Them Leaders of Missionary Churches."

"The Right Attitude of Christianity Toward Non-Christian Faiths" was the subject spoken upon by the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, president of Oberlin College.

"The Religious Condition of India as Seen "The Religious Condition of India as Seen From the Missionary Standpoint" was the subject of a paper by the Rev. W. S. Suth-erland of Edinburgh. The Rev. George William Knox of New York spoke on "The Ethical and Philosophical Systems of China

and Japan."
"Mohammedanism and Christian Missions" was the subject discussed in a paper by Rev. C. T. Wilson of Palestine. During the afternoon meeting at Carnegte Hall the discussion of the same subject was continued, addresses being made by the Rev. B. L. Whitman of Columbian Univer-sity, Washington; S. Earl Taylor and B. Drewer Eddy.

Naval Orders.

Lieut. W. L. Rodgers has been detached from the navy yard, Washington, and orlered to temporary duty on the Vermont. Lieut, Commander E. R. Freeman will be etached from the Indiana on her arrival at League Island. Lieut. C. B. Brittain, to the Iowa, at

Bremerton. Chief Gunner C. Dugan, to duty at Iona Island, New York.
Warrant Machinist J. H. Morison, from the Massachusetts to the Indiana.
Carpenter J. A. O'Conor, from the Independence to the Pensacola.
Carpenter L. Warford, from the Pensacola to the Wisconsin.

to the Wisconsin.

Carpenter P. T. Mager, from the Wisconsin to the Union iron works.

Carpenter O. H. Hilton, from the Union iron works and granted sick leave.

Gunner M. W. Gilmartin, from the New York navy yard to the powder depot, Denmark, N. J.

Lieut. W. V. Powelson, from the Buffalo to Washington city, for instructions.